

The Latest Fashion Fancies

EARLY WINTER STYLES FROM PARIS FOR HOUSE AND STREET



ELABORATELY EMBROIDERED LACE-CHIFFON AND PLAIN SMOOTH-FACED CLOTH.

Harmonious colorings, exquisite embroideries and laces are the marked characteristics of this season's fashions. To the unobservant who look upon clothes merely as clothes, and who do not appreciate the subtle differences that exist in the embroidery alone, much of the beauty and artistic merit of this season's gowns are lost. To the woman and also to the man—for men there are who can fully appreciate artistic beauty of clothes—who can and do see all the finish and daintiness, as well as the coloring and general effect, the fashions for the coming winter possess rare merit.

A lot is said and written about the exercise of individual taste in the development of certain styles and fashions, but unless individual taste, which is a rare gift, really does exist, it is far safer this year to trust to the finished and cultivated skill of some artist or to a dressmaker whose trained eye can tell at a glance whether or not the gown is suitable and becoming.

The combination of chiffon and lace is by no means a new fad, but as shown in the illustration quite a new effect has been gained by the appliqué of lace and fine hand embroidery on the chiffon. Narrow and wide ruffles of chiffon edged with lace have

been a fashionable trimming for some time, but lace ruffles and flounces edged with a painted ruffling of chiffon are rather newer, while the same style of ruffling sewed on the flounce and cutting the pattern of the lace seems certainly a strange idea. On white lace gowns this fashion is often seen, both when the gown is in princess style finished with a

broad but scant flounce around the foot and when the skirt is made with the lace flounces sewed on lace or plain net.

Painting on Chiffon.

Hand painted chiffon and net gowns also furnish an opportunity for the display of most beautiful work, and on black, white

or colored chiffon one sees exquisitely painted designs done in the most entrancing colorings. Painted lace may be an anachronism, but it is exceedingly fashionable, and even the most ardent lover of lace cannot refrain from admiring the skill which has made a costly fabric even more desirable, for the moment, by some artistically designed garland or spray of flowers or a conventionalized design.

It can be readily understood that only the most delicate colors should be employed in this style of work. The lace in itself is of so delicate a texture and the coloring so clear that when any vivid tint is put with it the effect is unpleasantly crude. Pale pinks, blue, green and yellows are altogether the best. In fact these are the only ones considered fashionable. Hand painted medallions of chiffon on lace gowns or lace medallions on chiffon gowns are new only in the novel arrangement and shapes of the medallions. Two or three winters ago a model evening gown that was greatly admired was made of black crepe de paris, thickly spangled with steel paillettes. The foot of the skirt was further ornamented with long, peacock feathers of white lace arranged to form a flounce effect. The same idea is carried out in the white lace gown, with its marvelous embroidery of peacock feathers extending half way up the skirt and reproducing in pale hues the true colors of the feathers.

Original Trimmings.

Not only do evening gowns serve as a display for elaborate trimmings and color schemes, but on all gowns of this season are to be noticed trimmings of much more original and untried design than have been seen for a long time. These are medallions of velvet, cloth or satin, embroidered or painted, as the case may be, and these are always so skillfully arranged that they look almost as though woven in with the material. On an extremely smart black velvet gown are bands of satin showing a tracing of fine gold thread, quaintly embroidered with tiny pink roses or green leaves. This style of trimming is used on both velvet and cloth gowns. It is all hand work, is more original and effective, and allows of a great variety of coloring in the embroidered flowers, which should always be very small. The embroidery must be worked in silk with a stitch, after the fashion of the old fashion crewel needlework.

Again another treatment of the same design is seen in the feathers of jet or steel paillettes embroidered in the net or lace gowns, which give an undeniably good effect. A much simpler, but none the less charming, fashion is seen in the lace gowns made up over gold and silver embroidered chiffon. Through the delicate mesh of the lace over the filmy folds of the chiffon the design shows out, while the spangles brighten up all in a most attractive fashion. This style of dress is by no means economical, but then economy and modern dress are not exactly synonymous terms.

When a lace gown is made up over spangled net a still more elaborate effect may be obtained if the waist be trimmed with lace spangled to match the underskirt. The right effect can only be gained by having the spangles put on by hand or the finest machine work, though the latter is not recommended.

On the dark plain colored street gowns embroidered medallions of velvet satin or fancy braids show to great advantage and prevent the usual monotony of winter fashions. Black velvet and satin make the best background for this embroidery or painting, but it is also fashionable to use a darker color than the material of the

gown, so that a choice of colors may be had. Medallions of varied sizes are effective, but should not be indiscriminately placed on a gown. It is better to arrange them in the circular or attached flounce, on the capes over the shoulders, on the front of the waist, or on collar and cuffs. The objection is sometimes raised that any

trimming such as medallions is too broken and "spotty" to be effective, but all depends upon how the medallions are arranged. If that style of trimming is not liked, then have only collar, deep cuffs and a broad band around the skirt, formed of embroidery. This is considered extremely smart, and can be made very effective.

While if a more severe style is desired the only trimming may be the deep embroidered cuffs and stock collar, with just the narrowest of embroidery yokes to give a more becoming line around the neck.

Rows of machine stitching are popular again this winter, and among the newest of the velvet costumes are seen several most elaborately trimmed with straps of silk braid and rows of machine stitching in green zig-zag patterns. The braid in flat, broad patterns having considerable of a lustre is most effective, although it does not at first seem to be quite handsome enough to be put on silk velvet. When the gown is of colored velvet the braid and stitching must always match exactly, though occasionally a black velvet gown with stitching in white is seen, but this is not so smart as the all black, which has both black stitching and black braid.

Stitching in cloth has been fashionable for a long time, and is always an effective trimming. This winter it is more popular than ever, and the stitching can either be of silk exactly to match the material, or of a lighter or darker shade as desired.

MICROBE PROOF HOUSE.

Among recent inventions is a new kind of dwelling-house. It is remarkable in many ways, being suitable for any climate, whether tropical or arctic, is air and water tight, and as near disease proof as any building can be made. It is warranted microbe proof, and should any stray disease-producing germ, through accident or oversight, find its way within the forbidden precinct the conditions it will find there are so abominable to its taste and feelings that it will immediately die of despair. The new kind of building is a Japanese invention. Dr. W. Van der Hayden, of Yokohama, is its originator and builder, and has lived in it for more than a year, testing its qualities.

The walls of the building are constructed of a series of glass boxes filled with a solution of alum. These boxes are formed of two panes of glass, each four-tenths of an inch in thickness. The glass is fixed in iron frames screwed together. The hole is so constructed that the building will resist the influence of heat, cold, shocks and earthquakes. Between the joints of the iron framework felt is inserted, and then the space is covered with boards.

The roof is flat, and is supported by cast-iron pillars. It is also of glass, with strips of rubber covering the joints. Over the glass is spread a thin layer of ashes, and upon this is placed a light framework, which is covered with cement to protect the interior from the radiation of heat.

The building has outer and inner walls, with a space between to afford a passage, which neutralizes all the atmospheric influences without. No doors appear in the building proper. The superstructure is placed upon a foundation of bricks, the walls of which enclose a kind of basement, and it is through this that ingress and egress is made from the residence portion are obtained.

The building is heated and ventilated on the most scientific principles. Pure air is obtained from the upper atmosphere and conveyed to the interior of the building by pipes. But first it is screened through fine wire netting and filtered through cotton batting to deprive it of any microbes or other disease germs which it may contain. The heat is also brought to the house through pipes running to open fires. The whole limits of the house are made as aseptic as a wound dressing of lister.

THE LINGUIST.

He studied ancient manuscripts in Sanskrit, Greek and Latin. He talked Chinese and Japanese. And Yiddish smooth as satin. Arctic ripples from his lips. With fluency and ease: Italian, Russian, German, French, Spanish and Portuguese. But lo! a little maid demure Came tripping in his way. Her hair was like the daffodil. Her eyes were soft and gray. Then at his tongue's deserted him. And, by the gods above you! He only blushed and stammered out The simple words, "I love you."

